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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1959

REPORT PRESENTED BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1959

BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1959

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BOROUGH OF CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1959

P R E F A C E

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Report on the Health of the District during 1959. Included in the Report is the Report of your Public Health Inspector.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Little change is reported by the Registrar General. The population is estimated to have increased by only 10 persons, in spite of an excess of Births over Deaths amounting to 27 people. This indicates that 17 people left the District to live elsewhere.

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate at 19.10 per 1000 population is not only higher than for 1958, but exceeds the figure for the Country as a whole (16.5).

Death Rate

The Death Rate at 11.33 per 1000 population is below the National Average of 11.6 per 1000 population.

Infantile Deaths

There were three deaths amongst children under one year of age, which gives an infantile Mortality Rate of 27.5 per 1000 live births, as compared with the National Average of 22.0. The deaths were from causes which are invariably fatal, and usually unavoidable.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There were only 43 notifications of disease during the whole of 1959, and these were fairly evenly scattered throughout the months. One new case of

tuberculosis of the lungs was reported and one newly born baby developed ophthalmia neonatorum. This an infection of the eyes, acquired at birth, and many years ago was comparatively common. If left untreated, blindness results.

During November 1959, the case of a food worker suffering from severe dermatitis of the hands and legs was investigated in co-operation with the family doctor concerned, from the point of view of the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1953. The person concerned worked in the kitchen at an establishment providing meals and snacks. All necessary precautions were taken by those concerned and the patient's condition received treatment.

Tuberculosis

Once again the Borough was fortunate to receive a special visit from a Mass X-Ray Unit, during March, 1959. It was a brief visit and 62 persons were X-Rayed. These included 26 school staff, 11 hospital staff and 16 persons were referred by private doctors as well as a small number of school children who had been given a preliminary Heaf Test at school. The Heaf Test is a simple skin test the result of which indicates whether or not a person may be susceptible to tuberculosis.

CARE OF THE AGED

Also in November a great need for the Borough was fulfilled by the opening of an Old Folks Rest Room at the Market Square, Dartmouth. There is a comfortable lounge and a tea bar. This Centre is the result of excellent co-operation between voluntary organisations as well as individuals in the area.

Although several aged persons were visited who were reported to be in need of care and attention no official action was necessary to remove anyone to an institution in accordance with the terms of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The Divisional County Welfare Officer for this area has been, and continues to be, of great help in these types of cases, as well of course as our local County Council Health Visitor.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Private Water Supplies

During the year the South Devon Water Board supplied six more houses with a pure main water supply enabling an unsatisfactory supply to be discontinued to these properties. There are still 29 properties deriving water from private springs or shallow wells and a hard core of these continue to give persistently bad bacteriological water samples. Unfortunately several of these are no where near a main water supply and the owners cannot or will not take active steps to purify the water beyond perhaps boiling any that is for drinking purposes.

Public Water Supplies

The South Devon Water Board kept the town adequately supplied with an unrestricted amount of water during the long dry summer of 1959.

Sea and River Water Samples

During the year a long term bacteriological sampling scheme was commenced to gain information concerning alleged pollution of the tidal waters of the River Dart.

Housing

The Public Health Inspector reporting on 654 visits to houses in the Borough remarks that this reflects the reluctance of some landlords to execute repairs in spite of their increased rents. It is these same people who will be the first to complain when dilapidated properties are recommended to the Council for demolition. If it is wished to preserve the "olde worlde" appearance of the Borough then it is up to landlords to see that their properties are adequately maintained and kept in a fit state of repair, so as to keep them entirely outside the provision of *Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957.

On the brighter side, seventeen landlords received improvement grants from the Council during the year, and one Closing Order on an unsatisfactory property was cancelled following completion of alterations and repairs.

Food Hygiene

It is gratifying to report a steady improvement in hygienic standards and practise in the Borough and I am sure that a great deal is due to the helpful advice offered and persistent visiting carried out by your Public Health Inspector.

At the Council owned slaughterhouse rather less slaughtering than usual took place in 1959 with a corresponding decrease in the amount of meat condemned. All condemned meat was dyed green to show it was unfit for human consumption.

Early in the year Regulations making the staining of condemned meat compulsory throughout the Country were suddenly cancelled by Parliament a few days before they became operative. This was a retrograde step and it is hoped Parliament will reconsider the matter. The purpose of staining condemned

*See Appendix, page 27.

meat is to make it difficult or even impossible for that meat to be offered for human consumption by unscrupulous persons. Unlike in the Borough of Dartmouth some slaughterhouses do not stain condemned meat and rely entirely upon the integrity of persons who handle it to see that it is disposed of properly. As if to underline this point a case was brought to my notice in July, 1959, of unstained raw meat unfit for human consumption being offered for sale at a food premises in another District. Residents of Dartmouth can at least congratulate themselves that none of the condemned meat from their slaughterhouse is likely to reach such an illicit market.

In conclusion I would once again like to thank the Public Health Committee and my Council Colleagues for their help and guidance during the year.

JOHN WILDMAN
Medical Officer of Health

August, 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John H. WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.(Lond).

Local Office

Public Health Department,
12, Victoria Road, Dartmouth. Telephone: Dartmouth 480

Central Office - Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Oldway, Paignton.

Telephone: OFFICE Paignton 82214
Home Brixham 3113

Medical Officer's Clerk: Mrs. S. Beaumont, Public Health Dept., Municipal Offices, Oldway, Paignton. Telephone 82214 Extn. 59.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

V.E. HUGHES, Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J. Board,
Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Public Health Department,
12, Victoria Road, Dartmouth. Telephone: Dartmouth 480.

Occasional clerical assistance to the Public Health Department is rendered by Miss M.V.Legg in the Surveyor's Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the session 1959/60 was Councillor Mr. R.M. Hoare and the Committee consisted of the whole of the members of the Council.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL STATISTICS 1959

(Table 1)

(Figures for 1958 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION:

Estimated Mid-Year Population of Dartmouth Borough

6,220 (6,210)

Natural increase or decrease	+ 27
Migration in or out	- 17
Total Increase or decrease	+ 10

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area in Acres 1,925

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books (31st March)

2,230 (2,207)

Number of Houses per acre	1.1
Number of Persons per acre	3.2
Number of Persons per house	2.8

Rateable Value of District (31st December, 1959) £88,119 (£83,090)

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate £353 (£350)

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL STATISTICS 1959

(Table 2)

(Figures for 1958 are shown in brackets)

BIRTHS

Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 19.10 (15.92)

Area Comparability Factor for Births ... 1.09 (1.09)

Number of Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Total	52	57	109
Legitimate	50	57	107
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Number of Still Births	1	1	2

DEATHS

Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population 11.33 (9.83)

Area Comparability Factor for Deaths ... 0.86 (0.86)

Number of Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
All Ages - Total	47	35	82
Deaths of Infants under 1 yr.	1	2	3
Number under 4 weeks of age	1	2	3
Number under 1 week of age	1	2	3

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 27.5 (10.98)

COMPARISON WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH RATE: 16.5 (16.4) DEATH RATE: 11.6 (11.7)

Infantile Mortality Rate 22.0 (22.5)

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: Cases Notified During 1959

TABLE 1

DISEASE	TOTAL	Age Group in Years: Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	Over 65
Scarlet Fever	15	0	4	10	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Measles	9	0	5	3	0	1	0
Acute Pneumonia	12	0	0	0	6	3	3
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2

DISEASE	TOTAL	Incidence by Quarters: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Scarlet Fever	15	3	4	4	4
Whooping Cough	4	0	2	0	2
Measles	9	0	5	4	0
Acute Pneumonia	12	3	4	5	0
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	1	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0	1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1959

Line No.		M	F
	ALL CAUSES	47	35
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory..	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	0
11	" " lung, bronchus	4	0
12	" " breast	0	3
13	" " uterus	0	0
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	3
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0
16	Diabetes	0	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	7
18	Coronary disease, angina	9	1
19	Hypertension with heart disease	0	3
20	Other heart disease	3	2
21	Other circulatory disease	3	3
22	Influenza	2	0
23	Pneumonia	2	2
24	Bronchitis	3	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0
34	All other accidents	1	0
35	Suicide	0	0
36	Homicide and operations of war..	0	0
(a)	Still Births	1	1
(b)	Deaths of infants under one week of age	1	2
(c)	" " one week to four weeks of age ...	0	0
(d)	" " four weeks to one year of age ...	0	0

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR DARTMOUTH

LABORATORY SERVICE

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Exeter and Plymouth.

In emergency, certain (medical) specimens can be examined at the Laboratory of the Torbay Hospital, Torquay.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

The following are some of the County Council Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, available at Dartmouth. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, 45, St. Davids Hill, Exeter.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service at Dartmouth is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under an agency agreement with the Devon County Council. (Telephone Dartmouth 76/77). Except in emergency, an ambulance should be ordered by a medical practitioner.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Welfare Centres

There are two District Nurses and Midwives (Telephone Dartmouth 268), one Health Visitor (Telephone Stoke Fleming 243), and one Welfare Centre (Telephone Dartmouth 245).

Vaccinations, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

A Medical Officer at the Welfare Centre, Mayors Avenue, will vaccinate or immunise babies at the request of parents. Family Doctors will also provide this prophylaxis free of charge.

Home and Domestic Help Service

Applications for this service should be addressed to the Local Organiser at 19, Fair View Road, Dartmouth.

A charge may be made for this service, in accordance with the County Council's assessment scale.

Mental Health

Arrangements for mental treatment on the recommendation of a Medical Practitioner are made by the Duly Authorised Officer Mr. H.S. Smith (Telephone: Kingsbridge 2178).

Help in respect of Mentally Defective persons can be obtained by application to the County Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Dartmouth and Kingswear Hospital (23 beds) is administered by the Torquay Hospital Management Committee. Patients from Dartmouth also attend the Torbay Hospital, Torquay, which is the principal general hospital for the area.

Chronic Sick can receive treatment at Broomborough Hospital Totnes and at Newton Abbot Hospital.

All the above beds are managed by the Torquay Hospital Management Committee within the South-Western Regional Hospital Board.

The Devon County Council provides 43 Beds at Broomborough Hospital, Totnes, and 15 Beds at Newton Abbot Hospital for the care of aged persons, under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER MEDICAL SERVICES

There are 4 General Medical Practitioners in Dartmouth.

DENTAL SERVICE

There are 2 Dentists at Dartmouth. There is also a school dental clinic at the Clinic, Mayors Avenue.

OTHER SERVICES

Blood Transfusion Donor Sessions at Dartmouth are periodically arranged by the S.W. Blood Transfusion Service.

A rest room for elderly people was equipped and opened at Market Street during November, 1959. There are easy chairs and tables, and light refreshments may be obtained.

There is a mortuary managed by the Council.

The Council also owns a steam operated disinfector.

S E C T I O N C

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1959.

In submitting my Report for the year 1959, I should like to thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

V.E. HUGHES

Public Health Inspector.

August, 1960.

WATER SUPPLY

PUBLIC Source of Supply

Drinking water is supplied by the South Devon Water Board from their moorland supplies on Dartmoor and the Norton Reservoir at Dartmouth.

South Devon Water Board

With the exception of the few private supplies mentioned below the Board supplies water to the whole of the Town. Consumers were fortunate in having an unrestricted supply during the long, dry summer when many towns were severely restricted. The Board took 155 samples of water for bacteriological examination during the year and all but five were satisfactory. We appreciate very much the way the Board have co-operated during the year and their prompt response to calls made upon them when urgent repairs have been required to water mains.

PRIVATE Sources of Supply

At the end of the year, there were still 29 properties in the Borough deriving water from private springs or shallow wells. Six houses which had been dependent on an unsatisfactory supply were connected to the South Devon Water Board Supply.

A total of 51 water samples were taken from private supplies and 22 samples were found to be bacteriologically unfit to drink in the raw state. Consumers were advised to boil the water for human consumption.

River Dart - water samples

During 1959 routine sampling from the River Dart was commenced.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Household Refuse is collected weekly, and is disposed of by controlled tipping on land at Jawbones. Cardboard and paper is burnt.

Trade Refuse is collected twice weekly, free of charge. Any special collections are charged for at the rate of one shilling per bin, this applied particularly to some food premises in the summer months where the twice weekly collection was found to be insufficient.

During 1959 an average of 36.5 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of each week.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Disinfection and Disinfestation

There were less notified cases of disease during the year being only 44 cases against 55 the previous year. Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough were the predominant diseases notified.

There were 72 articles treated in the steam disinfector, which continues to give excellent service. The cost of treatments was fully recovered in most cases. Six premises including one Council house were treated for vermin.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The licensed site containing 25 caravans was very well maintained throughout the year. Improved amenities were provided at another site licensed for 85 caravans. The holiday chalets at Compass Cove were at all times found satisfactory and samples of water taken from the private supply were found free from contamination.

HOUSING

Inspections

A total of 171 houses in the Borough was inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts during 1959. This necessitated 654 visits, which reflects the reluctance of some landlords to execute repairs in spite of their increased rents.

In addition 180 complaints were received and dealt with.

The following list gives a summary of repair work completed and inspected:-

Roofs	13
External Walls	13
Internal Plastering	6
Ceilings	4
Floors	1
Windows	4
Fireplaces	3
Doors	1
Chimneys	4

DRAINAGE

Inspections made	51
Tests carried out	27
Drains repaired	29
Gullies provided or renewed	12
Sinks	10
Rainwater pipes and gutters	20
Water Closets provided, repaired or renewed ...	19
New drains laid (excluding new properties)... ...	16
Inspection chambers built or repaired	10

Overcrowding

4 cases of overcrowding were investigated during the year; one of these was confirmed.

Substandard Housing

Three houses were demolished during the year and three were closed for human habitation.

One Closing Order was determined on completion of satisfactory alteration and repair.

There is still a slum clearance problem and the greatest difficulty in speeding up the programme is the lack of housing accommodation for rehousing purposes, particularly of a type suitable for elderly people.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for Certificate of Disrepair were received during the year.

Improvement Grants

Seventeen Improvement Grants were approved during the year. The value of Grants made was approximately £342.

Council Houses

Council houses came in for considerable attention during the year, particularly those where a lack of cleanliness was reported. The help and co-operation of the County Health Visitor has been invaluable in dealing with many of these and there has been a marked improvement in most cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk Supply

There are four registered dairies in the town, one of which is equipped with a Holder type pasteurising plant. Two farms are registered for the sale of tuberculin tested farm bottled milk. The remaining farmers dispatch all milk produced to a central pasteurising plant. All the milk supplied to schools was pasteurised.

Milk Samples

28 samples of milk were sent to the laboratory for the methylene blue cleanliness test. 27 of these passed the test. Only one failed and this was referred to the County Milk Production Officer for investigation.

22 samples were submitted for the Tuberculin Test and all were declared free from the disease.

3 samples of school milk were sent for examination and all passed the cleanliness and pasteurisation tests.

Food Premises

During the year 621 visits were made to the various food premises in the Town.

2 cafes and 1 greengrocer's shop were opened and a grocer's shop and one hotel were closed.

There has been steady progress in the general hygiene standard of most food premises; eight new or transferred Registration Certificates were issued to vendors of ice cream.

Visits were made as follows:-

Market and Stalls (16 Stallholders)	46
15 Cafes and Restaurants, Canteens	107
15 Bakehouses and Confectioners	69
21 Hotels	56
24 Ice Cream Premises	91
10 Wet and Fried Fish Shops including 4 mobile shops	25
11 Butchers	89
27 Fruit and Grocery	99
4 Dairies	39

Improvements: One Notice was served in each of the following cases for the reasons stated:-

1. Redecoration and vermin proofing of food premises.
2. The sale of milk from unregistered premises.
3. The removal of bins from the highway.
4. Concerning the exposure of food for sale.
5. The reconstruction and redecoration of a food store.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

A total of 208 visits to the Public Abattoir were made, and details of carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part, are shown in the following table:-

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed in 1959	44	15	5	1,585	280
Number Inspected in 1959	44	15	5	1,585	280
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-					
Whole carcase condemned	2	0	0	1	0
Part carcase or organ condemned	12	2	0	90	18
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Part carcase or organ condemned	0	0	0	0	5
Cysticercosis:-					
Part carcase or organ condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Treated by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0

Some one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine animals were slaughtered at the municipal abattoir during the year. All these were inspected post-mortem.

Thanks to the tuberculosis eradication scheme which now embraces this area the evidence of tuberculosis in cattle has virtually disappeared; not only has this eliminated the risk to health of infected meat and milk, but has saved thousands of pounds in condemned meat. There are still the odd occurrences of tuberculosis in pigs which is probably of avian origin. No cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered at the local slaughterhouse during the year, but evidence from other parts of the County does not give rise to complacency on this account. Other parasitic infestations have continued to show an appreciable decline, particularly liver fluke in sheep. The economic loss of hides due to warble fly is still prevalent.

Ice Cream

There are twenty-three premises registered for the sale of ice cream; two of these are registered for manufacture. During the year 36 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory to be tested for bacterial contamination. Thirty of the samples were placed in grade 1 (satisfactory) and six in grade II (fair). The average bacteriological standard of this commodity was therefore very good.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

The weight of meat condemned at the slaughterhouse amounted to 11 cwt. 3 qtr. 22 lb., and at shops and other premises 395 lb.

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouse was dyed to show it was unfit for human consumption, and was then released to a reputable company for processing into fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs.

Slaughtermen

There were eight persons licensed to act as slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Bulk Foods

One sample of rice amd one of tapioca were sent to the laboratory for examination. No rodent faeces or insects were seen on microscopic examination. On culture no faecal coliform organisms were detected.

Other Unsound Food

Food surrendered by retailers as being unfit for human consumption, is listed below:-

Fresh Food

1 Brace Grouse	Pork 11 lb.
Apples 40 lb.	Lamb 12 lb.

Canned Food

	lb.		lb.
Jam	1	Minced Beef Loaf	½
Steak	1	Steak & Kidney	2
Evap. Milk	1	Cheese	37½
Peaches	14½	Pears	3
Cherries	10	Apricots	4
Grapefruit	7	Meat Loaf	½
Pineapple	4	Corned Beef	30¾
Apricot Pulp	40	Tomatoes	2
Shoulder Pork	19½	Tongue	24
Crawfish	½	Ham	90
		Luncheon Meat	6¾

Food Samples sent for analysis

The Devon County Council Sampling Officer, in accordance with authority given by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, caused the following samples to be analysed:-

Butter	
Milk (12 samples)	Ice Cream
Brandy	Unsweetened Condensed Milk
Licorice Cigarettes	Prunes
Cheese Crisps	Creamy Chocolate Biscuits
Filled Doughnuts	Vinegar
Cyder	Beef Dripping
Pork Sausages	Lemon Curd
Codeine Linctus Pastilles	Almond Paste

All these samples were genuine.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

Rodent Control under the above Act is in full operation in Dartmouth. One Operator is employed and works alternate weeks at Dartmouth and Brixham. This arrangement has worked well.

The table below summarises the action taken during the year.

	Council's Property	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of Properties in District.	10	1,823	477	20	2,330
No. of Properties inspected.	10	322	113	20	465
No. found to be infested by rats.	4	36	19	0	59
No. infested by mice.	0	33	7	0	40
No. of Properties treated for infestation.	4	69	26	0	99

A total of 32 Block Control schemes were carried out.

Estimated Kill - Rats: 109 - Mice: 65.

Refresher Course for Rodent Operators

Representatives from the Borough attended two meetings of the No. 3 Workable Area Committees during the year and much useful information was obtained.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There is only one Registered User of Rag Flock. Supplies are obtained from licenced premises outside the Borough. No samples were taken during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Periodic inspections under the Act were carried out and no notices were issued. Under the provisions of Section 40, suspension of the weekly half-day closing was sanctioned during the summer months.

Section 51 - Sunday Trading

Several Traders applied for permission to remain open on Sunday, but it was too late in the year to permit formalities to be completed in time for the summer season. The matter was left in obeyance until the following year.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES ACTS

Number of licences granted to store Petroleum	10
Number of licences granted to store Mixed Explosives	12

Ullage tests were carried out on ten petrol tanks which had been installed for more than 20 years. One tank was found to be leaking prior to the test and was dispensed with.

GAME ACT, 1831

Four persons were licensed to deal in game.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

Six licensed boiling plants were inspected, only four were actually in use. One was of the pressure type and the remaining three of the simple copper type. The plants were only used periodically as and when waste foods were available.

SECTION D

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

BOROUGH OF DARTMOUTH

The following is a summary of information required for submission to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in respect of the year 1959.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

(i) Factories without Mechanical Power:
(Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6)

Number on Register	10
Inspections	4
Written Notices	0
Occupiers prosecuted	0

(ii) Factories with Mechanical Power:
(Section 7)

Number on Register	34
Inspections	92
Written Notices	1
Occupiers prosecuted	0

(iii) Other Premises under the Act:
(Section 7)

(Electric Stations, Institutions, Sites of Building Operations, Works of Engineering Construction, but excluding Outworker's Premises).

Number on Register	1
Inspections	3
Written Notices	0
Occupiers prosecuted	0

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Defect	Found	Remedied	Defects referred to H.M. inspector	Defects referred by H.M. inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	0	1
(c) Not for separate sexes	0	0	0	0

Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted ... ... Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111	
Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu-tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	0	0	0

(7) There were no prosecutions.

EXTRACT FROM HOUSING ACT 1957 - PART II

DEFINITION OF STANDARD OF FITNESS SECTION 4 (1)

In determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say:-

(a) repairs;
(b) stability;
(c) freedom from damp;
(d) natural lighting;
(e) ventilation
(f) water supply;
(g) drainage and sanitary conveniences;
(h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water;

and the house shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.